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THOUGHTS
AND
OBSERVATIONS

ON THE NATURE AND USE OF
DR. JAMES'S POWDER,
IN THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF DISEASES.

ADDRESSED TO EVERY ONE WHO WISHES TO BE
ACQUAINTED WITH THE SALUTARY EFFECTS

OF THAT
VALUABLE MEDICINE:

WITH THE
DISEASES AND MANNER
IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED WITH
SUCCESS.

AND THE DOCTOR'S ORIGINAL RECEIPT,

Extracted from the Records of Chancery.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE FACULTY.

Æque Pauperibus prodest Læsupletibus æque.

HORAT.

COLCHESTER:

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TO THE
R E A D E R.

THE Author of the following sheets writes from no motive but that of the PUBLIC good. The justly-celebrated Powder of Dr. JAMES he recommends solely, from the EXPERIENCE of its wonderful effects in restoring the SICK to HEALTH. The Reader will certainly acquit him of every INTERESTED MOTIVE in the recommendation of the Powder, when he informs him, that he neither knows Mr. JAMES, the Doctor's successor, or Mr. NEWBERRY the vendor.

The Author is himself of the PROFESSION, and has daily opportunities of seeing verified what is advanced in the following pages. He is not unaware that many selfish and narrow-minded men, will blame him for publishing an essay upon a medicine which is very ERRONEOUSLY and UNJUSTLY, called a QUACK MEDICINE; — 'tis not for him to enter into a controversy with such men — Facts are stubborn things: and all he desires is, that the practice recommended may stand or fall by its own merit.

Much

Much of the experience upon which the following pages are founded, is, in consequence of being appointed to attend the sick in a large and populous manufacturing town. This gave him great opportunities both of **GIVING** and **SEEING** the full effects of the Antimonial Powder in almost all cases whatever.

He is not much concerned, for those just censures the world may fix upon the **MEANNESS** of this Essay; the **DESIGN** of it will, with some, like Charity, hide many imperfections: and provided he can, in any manner promote the **SMALLEST DEGREE** of knowledge in the **ART OF MEDICINE** to those who **WANT** it, or contribute to the increase of it where it is already entertained, he will (as an elegant author observes) be much better pleased, than to deserve the praises of the most accomplished writer.

Upon this account he has ventured to obtrude himself upon the public, hoping, thereby to be esteemed not altogether useless, though very imperfect. And if there should be any Reader who shall from his weak endeavours find any one useful hint in the practice of his profession, to the benefit of a single patient, he will not have written, nor will the Reader have spent his time in vain.

Impressed with this hope, he sends his humble Essay into the world----

“With all its imperfections on its head.”

Va, enfant ! prend ta fortune.

COPY of the RECEIPT

FOR MAKING THE

POWDER of Dr. JAMES

As Extracted from the Records of Chancery.

THE DOCTOR, WHEN HE TOOK OUT A PATENT
FOR SELLING HIS POWDER, HAVING SWORN
IN THE MOST SOLEMN MANNER, THAT IT
WAS THE TRUE AND GENUINE RECEIPT FOR
PREPARING IT.



“TAKE *Antimony*, calcine it with a continued *protracted* heat, in a flat, unglazed, earthen vessel, adding to it, from time to time, a sufficient quantity of any *animal Oil*; and *Salt*, well dephlegmated; then boil it in *melted Nitre* for a considerable time, and separate the *Powder* from the *Nitre* by dissolving it in *Water*.”

I am well aware that the *effects* of this medicine are sometimes *uncertain*. — But *who* can point

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out a medicine the *effects* of which are *always* certain? And shall we *deny* to a medicine its *real* good qualities, because its *bad* ones are doubtful? — It would, in my opinion, be the means of exploding at once, a *fair trial* of every medicine whatever: consequently its *virtues* would be *lost* to the world.

— Are not the *effects* of Mercury, Bark, Tin, Lead, of every *antimonial preparation*, and indeed of the most *valuable Medicines*, *equally uncertain*? — and, surely, this demands our *utmost attention*, whose *transcendent merits* have been so long and so frequently acknowledged! The *mal-administration*, and the consequent *mal-effects*, of any medicine, can be *no* argument whatever against its *proper use*. —

Dr. MONRO justly observes, “like other *active preparations* of antimony, this Powder will sometimes operate more *violently* than at others, even when given in *small doses*,” — but the effect may be frequently, perhaps, attributed to *other* causes, which probably is the reason why a *large*
dose

dose will sometimes produce very *little visible effects*, — so much depends upon the state of the stomach and bowels, and other circumstances, that we know sometimes two, or three, or four grains, will operate briskly both upwards and downwards; and at the same time we know from experience, that from five to twenty or thirty have been, and are frequently given to the greatest advantage. I scarcely know any *active* medicine that is not liable to *uncertainty*, as to its *effects*; and that does not frequently *defeat* the prescriber's *intention*. From a particular state of the *Primæ Viæ*, we know, that an *Emetic* will frequently act as a *Cathartic*, and a *Cathartic* as an *Emetic* — that the *Bark* will frequently purge — and that with some a quarter or half a grain of *Tartar Emetic* will *operate violently*, and that with others it requires eight or ten grains to operate at all.

I believe no one need to be long in the practice of Medicine to find out the truth of this assertion. — From hence it appears that *JAMES's POWDER* is not liable to greater *uncertainty of effect*

effect than many other active medicines are. — It is certainly *right* to begin with *small* doses and increase according to circumstances, and the patient's constitution. —

That it is a most useful remedy known where a *free evacuation* is wanted no one can doubt ; — and that it wonderfully promotes all the *Secretions* is evident. — Hence its use as an *Alterative* in many cases.

In the *early stage* of *Fevers*, particularly where there is an *inflammatory Diathesis*, it is without a rival, when timely administered ; and no judge of medicine will ever omit to throw in the *Bark*, whenever an opportunity offers ; for it is *this medicine* which has a *decided preference* to bring on that *intermission*, at which time that truly invaluable remedy, the *Bark*, is administered with the greatest propriety and advantage.

There are several antimonial preparations which are well known as *substitutes* for the Powder of Dr. JAMES : the principal of which are the following ;

1. Take

1. Take Tartar Emetic 1 part. Calx of Antimony about eleven. Bene misceantur.

2. The Antimonial Powder of Apothecaries' Hall.

3. There is also a Powder, made by a Mr. BARTLETT, an eminent Chemist, late of *Throgmorton Street*, which it is said, exactly resembles the Powder of Dr. JAMES; for making of which he lately paid an heavy penalty. I have occasionally used them all, in a variety of cases, and with great success for several years.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the *poor* that we can get so good a substitute as either of the above; as the *price* of Dr. JAMES's Powder oftentimes prevents their having that benefit which the nature of their complaints might require. — But as the case now stands, they can suffer no injury from the want of so valuable a discovery, — indeed, there are many of the profession who prefer one or other of the above to JAMES's Powder itself, particularly Dr. CULLEN, who gives the preference to *Tartar Emetic*. —

That

That JAMES'S Powder has done a great deal of harm, many will assert, and those too of great eminence in the profession. — I would ask them, is it to be imputed to the *nature* of the *medicine* solely, or to the administration of it?

That it ever did harm when properly administered, I think no one will be bold enough to assert — and that it has been the means to save life, *thousands* can testify. —

Many people from reading the *Directions* usually given with Dr. JAMES'S Powders, have run into great error by administering it *wantonly themselves* — to such, it is worthy of remark, that hardly *two* papers contain *exactly the same quantity*: hence the *variation* of the *dose* given, and its ill consequences may be often accounted for. The papers of the Powder frequently vary from 24 to 30 grains; — hence many who are ignorant of this circumstance, and of the weight of the medicine, may think they take about two or three grains, when, in fact, they have taken considerably more.

As

As it is by many kept, and given as a family medicine upon every occasion, it is always right to *weigh* it, particularly the first dose or two, and not to judge of the quantity by the *eye*, as by that means, they are liable to be deceived. — Such would do well to remember that it is a medicine which requires some degree of discretion in the use of it.

Some have even gone so far as to assert that several have fallen *martyrs* to the use of JAMES'S Powder — if it was really the case, it must, I again repeat it, proceed from an *improper and wanton* use of it, and does not at all make *against* the *general utility of the medicine*. — We might with as much propriety say that *wine and brandy* are *poisons*, because we see men daily *dying a sacrifice* to a *too free indulgence* of them. — By a *prudent* use of them, every one knows their beneficial effects — and the *contrary practice* carries its own punishment along with it.

We now and then hear of *one* who is said to have *died in consequence* of taking JAMES'S Powder; and it has made a great noise in the world: but I *never yet could learn* that it was to be imputed
solely

solely to the *Powder*: there has, as far as I could ever yet find, been some *fatal disease*, (or perhaps *mismanagement* of the disease) to which the *cause of death* might more properly be assigned — but for which the Powder, though *innocent*, was condemned, as *accessary*. — JAMES's Powder was given; and those who have no opinion of this medicine, (or indeed of any other but which favours their own ideas) are glad of every opportunity, from *apparent* ill success, to condemn it in toto — or perhaps, *unwilling* to impute the *effects* to the *real* cause, wish to deprive the medicine of its unrivalled utility.

Dr. JAMES LIND speaking of the use of JAMES's Powder, says "this Powder has been given at Haslar Hospital in various cases of *Fevers* to *above a thousand patients* for whom *Antimonials* were judged *safe* and *proper* — it was always thought most adviseable to give only a *small dose at first*, in order to *try its effects* upon the *patient*; as *Antimonials* in a *full dose* often prove *unexpectedly violent* and *hurtful* in their operation; — a *third* or *fourth* part of the Powder contained in *one paper* was commonly prescribed at *first*, and *repeated every four hours*. When the *whole quantity*

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in a paper, which varies in weight, from 24 to 30 grains, had been *thus administered without producing any sensible effect*; half a paper was given in one dose, and repeated every six or eight hours; after which, if the patient still remained *costive*, and it was judged that *stools* would be useful, a whole paper was administered at once: that quantity having been frequently found to be a mild and efficacious purge, even after the recess of the Fever."

— "In case of a *Diarrhæa*, or too frequent stools, it was administered in a proper dose of *Philon: Londonens*: which effectually checks its purgative quality."

The same writer observes, "this Powder was given with most success when the patient was afflicted with violent pain, or stupor, and often when the patient was delirious or comatose, or both: in which last state after he had continued several days, there were many instances of an apparent speedy and salutary effect from this medicine; and it was remarked that this effect was produced, whether the medicine evacuated by stool, or acted only as an Al-

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terative;

terative; and it seemed *not to depend* upon the benefit of *any evacuation*, but upon the *specific* and *febrifuge* virtue of the Powder.”

From the above indisputable authority, and fair trials of the Powder of Dr. JAMES, it appears, that, when administered at the *beginning* of a *disease*, in *small doses*, and increased even to *large ones*, as circumstances indicate, it may be given with as *much safety* as *any medicine whatever*.

I can with truth affirm, (and I have watched its effects very narrowly) that I never yet saw an instance where the *death* of a patient was to be imputed to the *administration* of the Powder.— But I most *potently believe* that there are many who *die* for want of a *timely* use of it;— I am aware such is the effect of *prejudice*, that many start at the *mention* of taking *James's Powder* as if it was a *poison*: and would hardly be persuaded to take it though the salvation of their lives depended upon it;— and, as we know, that either a *good* or *ill opinion* of a medicine has *great effects* upon the patient, from the *sympathy* between the *mind* and

and body, *this often* is prevented from the good it might do, by *not* being given where it would almost be *sure to succeed*.— Yet surely, wherever an opportunity presents itself, it is the office of *humanity* to cheat (pardon the expression) such patients into their *own good* by a *due and proper administration* of it *unknown to them*. On the other hand, there are those who are as strenuous in their *use and expectations* of the Powder, from having experienced its *happy effects* in themselves and others — and that it *is not* that dangerous medicine it was a few years ago thought to be, is now very clearly proved, its component parts, as appears by the Doctor's Receipt, being perfectly innocent, of course it is no more dangerous than any other *antimonial preparation of the same kind*.

A *prepossession* in favour of *Antimonials* may, no doubt, sometimes lead to *too liberal an use* of them — to the *judicious practitioner* the *nature and symptoms* of the disease will be the *best guide* when to persevere, and when to leave off; and what farther remedies are necessary to the cure of his patient :

patient : — indeed, it seems, as if Dr. JAMES had left his secret with *those only that know how to use it.*

One great cause of the *failure of success* in the use of JAMES'S Powder is frequently owing to its being administered *too late.* — I know many who never think of administering it but as a *last thing*, a *dernier resort*, under the idea of “*anceps remedium potius quam nullum :*” But the fact is, it ought to be given at *first* ; for, when a disease is *far advanced*, from particular circumstances, the Powder as an *antimonial* and *relaxant*, may be highly *prejudicial*, which, perhaps, in its *first stage*, was the *most proper remedy.*

I am not to learn that many practitioners of medicine have an *aversion* to the *use* of the Powder, probably, from some *early* and *ill-grounded prejudices*, which they have never been tempted to eradicate : the consequence of which, is, their patients have not an opportunity of taking this valuable remedy *when* it might be of the greatest use to them : In *exigent circumstances*, it may so
happen

happen that *another* of the faculty is called in who may *most highly* approve the use of the Powder, but administering it *too late*, loses the chance of *success*, and the medicine gets into undeserved disgrace.

I do not always use the Powder by *itself*, but join *other remedies* along with it, according to circumstances: — Dr. JAMES himself, and *others* since his time, it is well known, have frequent recourse to the *same* mode of *practice*.

From whence it was evident, that though they depended upon the Powder to perform the *principal* and most *essential* part of the business in the *cure of the patient*, yet, at the same time, that they thought it *right* to call in other the most *powerful remedies* as *auxiliaries*.

The author of the Instruments of Medicine observes, “as however, the exhibition of every medicine, requires the strictest attention to aliment, temperature, exercise, and the passions of the mind; so the cure of no disease, whether
acute,

acute, or chronic, should be entrusted to any one particular remedy. It is in combining a number of powers to produce a desired effect, that the skill of the physician is not only best distinguished, but that his hopes of being at all serviceable can be reasonably founded. Indeed, his judgment, his knowledge of diseases, of the constitution, and of the functions of the human fabric, of chemistry, and of the materia medica, must continually be exerted. Nor can any general rules for his conduct be established, from which his judgment may not oblige him occasionally to depart."

There is no medicine yet found out, which will, *alone* act as a *specific* upon all occasions. — Though I think JAMES'S Powder comes *nearest* to it of any yet known, in *Fevers*, and disorders of the *inflammatory type*.

Many are of opinion that JAMES'S Powder, and indeed all *Antimonials*, as *relaxants*, have a tendency to bring on *putrid symptoms*, in diseases, which, would *not* have come on *without* the use
of

of them, — but surely this can never happen but from an improper and ill-timed administration of them; a too-long-continued use, or, which is more probable, a *pre-disposing cause in the constitution*. I have no doubt but it *often* happens that JAMES'S Powder, and other *Antimonials*, are administered when *symptoms of Putrescency* have taken place, which *symptoms* are imputed to the medicine given, but in fact, *existed previous* to the administration of it.

Sometimes upon being called in to see a patient *later* than I would wish, (which will sometimes happen to every one) I have *ventured* to give *a dose or two* of JAMES'S Powder, (where I have thought there has not been *sufficient previous evacuation*, and the skin has been rough and dry) notwithstanding the *tongue*, and other *symptoms indicated an incipient Putrescency* — in which case, the Powder has generally operated upwards, or downwards, or both, and the patient has been relieved, — the threatening putrid symptoms have gradually abated, the tongue has become, from being brown and dry, moist and pliable; and
by

by the assistance of *bark*, wine, and proper cordials, occasionally to *support* the *Vis Vitæ*, he has recovered. How far such practice can be justified experience will determine.

From whence, one would be led to enquire, whether *absorption* from the *Retenta* is not frequently the cause of the weakness of nervous energy, which is sometimes attributed to the administration of *Antimonials*?

As Dr. KIRKLAND observes in his Medical Inquiry, "the *Body* is a *machine sui generis*, that can only be explained by its own laws and principles:" hence the effect of medicines, and cure of diseases are no way to be learned but by *clinical practice*: and as *observation* teaches us how far and under what circumstances this medicine may be depended upon, we shall proceed with resolution, and, in general, obtain the salutary effects so valuable a remedy deserves.

I do not pretend to any new mode of administering this truly valuable medicine; but wish to
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do away some unjust prejudices against it, and, of course, to enforce a more general use of it among practitioners in the early stage of diseases; as being the most likely means to prevent future mischief; or, in other words, as the most effectual means towards a cure.

Use of James's Powder in Colds.

AS Colds are generally the effect of *obstructed perspiration*, and are always attended with a greater or less degree of *Fever*, there is *no medicine* so calculated to *remove* them, as JAMES'S Powder. It always *opens* the *obstructed pores*, extends its influence to the *remotest vessels*, and *promotes* what is so *essentially necessary to health*, — INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

When a person is *first* attacked with a *Cold*, the *best* thing he can do, is, if an *adult*, to take *two or three grains* of the Powder in a little *wine*

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whey,

whey, or any other small vehicle, *going to bed*, and covering himself *warm* to promote a diaphoresis or sweat; — as *Colds* are the *parent of many diseases*, the necessity of attending to them in their *early state* is obvious to every one.

If the *stomach* is *foul* from any collection of *phlegm*, or *bile*, the Powder will sometimes act as an *Emetic*: if so, the *vomiting* should be encouraged by drinking a little warm *gruel*, *tea*, or any kind of diluting liquor. — By thus *cleansing* the *stomach*, many *bad consequences* are *prevented*, and *health restored*.

It not unfrequently happens, that the Powder operates by *stool*; a little warm *broth* is then the best thing to be taken. — If it should produce too great a *looseness* at any time, an *Opiate* will easily check it.

The patient's *diet* should be *light*, during the time of taking the Powder, and his *drink* diluting, A *Fever* and *Cold* will often be carried off in *twelve or four-and-twenty hours*, by a proper use of *Antimonials*,

monials, bleeding and purging, which, if neglected, often prove fatal in the event, as *daily experience*, with too much truth, informs us. With what *ease* would many of the most *incurable consumptive cases* have been *prevented*, or *cured* at their *first attack* !

Sir JOHN PRINGLE observes, “that diseases arising from *Cold*, are *all* of the *inflammatory kind*, as coughs, pleurifies, peripneumonies, together with consumptions, &c. &c.” And the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, of immortal memory, speaking of the same subject, says, “the most *trifling cold* or cough, if it continues, may either *advance gradually* till it ends in *immediate mischief*, or may leave such *impressions* as may subject the patient to *frequent returns*; a cough therefore in *children*, or *young persons*, at any time of life, ought speedily to be cured.”

Of a Catarrh, or common Cough.

IN a *Catarrh*, (which is an *inflammation* of the *mucous Membrane* which lines the *Larynx* or wind-pipe)

pipe) if administered upon the *first attack*, JAMES'S Powder seldom fails to *relieve* : observing at the same time to keep the *body open*, the *throat* more than usually *warm*, and to *repeat* the medicine as occasion may require.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Pro re natâ repetend :

If the symptoms of *inflammation* run high, *bleeding* should be premised in the *earliest stage* of the disease, as it is found, by experience, to be most beneficial *at that time*. The operation of *bleeding* is always indicated to be necessary where the patient is *plethoric*, and the *pulse hard and quick* : and vice versâ.

If *Opiates* are indicated, to allay irritation, and procure sleep, twenty or more drops of Tinctur: Opii may be given at bed-time in conjunction with the antimonial Powder in any proper vehicle.

The use of *Mudges' Inhaler*, with the addition of *vinegar* to the *warm water*, is frequently attended

ded with the most advantageous effects. In all coughs, where the *Saliva* is *viscid* or *tough*, I have frequently added Gum Ammoniac, or squills to the Powder in the following manner with the greatest success. —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iiij.

Gum ammon: gr. x. m. f. pill.

Capt. sexta quaq: horâ in coch: iij. mist: salin:
commun: cum tinct: scillæ.

On the other hand, if the *defluxion* is *sharp* and *thin*, Opiates, Emollients, &c. are most proper.—

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Capt. ter die in coch: iij. mist: sequent:

℞ Sper: ceti ʒijj.

Gum arabic ʒijj. bene tereant:

Add tinct: opii camphorat: ʒij. vel ʒijj.

Syr: balsam: ʒss.

Aq. hordeat: ʒviij. m.

The Stomach Cough,

A DISEASE which occurs more frequently than is generally imagined, and which is often by mistake treated for a *cough upon the lungs*, is easily distinguished by attention to the following circumstances: — Wherever a *cough* is owing to a *fault of the lungs*, the patient *coughs* whenever he *inspires*: but, where it proceeds from the fault of the *stomach*, he *does not*.

The *cure* of the Stomach-Cough consists chiefly in *cleansing* and *strengthening* the stomach: after an Emetic, the following pills, &c. will be frequently found successful.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. 36.

Gum: ammon: 3i.

Pill ruffi — 3ij. m. f. pill No. 36.

Capt. ij. vel iij. omni nocte H. S. et pro re natâ repetend:

Together

Together with the *Myrrh-mixture* of Dr. MOSES GRIFFITH as a *Tonic*, &c.

℞ Sal: martis gr. xx.

— tartar ʒij.

Myrrh ʒi.

Tinct: cort: aur: ʒi.

Aq. pur: q. s. m. f. mist:

Capt. coch: iij. vel iiij. bis vel ter die.

The *NERVOUS COUGH* is best relieved by *Antispasmodics*, *Tonics* and *Opiates*; keeping the body *open* with the pills before mentioned.

℞ Mist: ut supra ʒviij.

Tinct: castor: ʒi. m.

Capt. coch: iiij. ter die.

℞ Opii gtt: xx. vel xxv. H. S. in aliquo vehicul: et pro re natâ repetend:

SYMPTOMATIC COUGHS are relieved only by an *attention* to their respective causes.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Hooping-Cough.

IN the *HOOPING-COUGH* in children, (though an obstinate disease of the spasmodic kind) I have found more benefit ensue from the administration of JAMES'S Powder, given in doses according to their *age, strength, &c* duly persevered in, than from all the pectoral, detergent, or antispasmodic medicines in the whole materia medica. I have always observed, if it makes them *sick*, which it sometimes will do, that it seldom fails to relieve greatly; probably owing to *cleansing* the *Primæ Viæ*, and exerting its influence upon the *Lungs* by the *very act of vomiting*.

Repeated *bleeding*, and even *blisters*, are sometimes necessary, where the patient is *plethoric*, and the symptoms urgent, as means to prevent an *inflammation* of the lungs: and the body should be *kept open* during the whole of the disease. — For drink, *linseed-tea*, sweetened with a little *honey* or *sugar-*

sugar-candy has the preference. — Dr. WILLIS, a physician of eminence, many years ago, recommended *Cup-moss* made into a *syrup* as a remedy ; though I must confess I have no great opinion of medicines of that *class*, except as *Vehicles* for something of a *more active* nature.

Among many other remedies *Musk*, *Castor*, *Hemlock*, *Valerian* and *Cinnabar*, *Elixir Paregoric* and *Tincture of Cantharides* have each their advocates : but I have seldom seen them materially beneficial, — indeed, they are most of them so *nauseous* that it is with great difficulty children can be prevailed upon to take them in sufficient quantity to do them good, or even at all :—This I have frequently experienced, and give the preference to JAMES'S Powder, both on account of its not being liable to this objection, and from having experienced its good effects in numberless instances.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Capt. ter die, augend: dos: pro re natâ.

IF CATHARTICS are necessary, —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Calomel gr. i. vel ij.

Capt. pro re natâ.

IF ANODYNES are necessary, —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Tinct: opii camphor: gtt. xx. vel xxx.

Syr: balsam: 3iij.

Aq. 3i. f. haust: H: S., S.

Those who think proper to join ANTISPASMODICS, &c. to the use of the Powder, may use the following to great advantage; —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. ij. vel iij.

Pulv: castor: 3fs. m.

Capt. ter die in coch: ij. vel. iij. mist: sequent

℞ Julep: e. mosch:

Lact: ammon: ana 3iiij.

Tinct: opii camphor: 3iij. m. f. mist:

At the decline of the disease, where children can be prevailed upon to take it, the *Bark* may be given to great advantage, to strengthen the system.

In

In general, when children are hot, feverish, thirsty, become fretful, and *fall off their appetites*, though they may not *apparently* be *very ill*; yet these are plain indications that they are *far from well*. In these cases, a grain, two, or three, of JAMES'S Powder given once or twice a day, and repeated at going to bed, will very frequently restore them to health. — Administered in this way, it is a medicine, in my opinion, calculated to *prevent* as well as to *cure* many diseases; and having the advantage of neither *taste* or *smell*, children are very readily prevailed upon to take it, or it may be given to them without their knowledge.

I am not to learn that JAMES'S Powder has the *character* of being a *rough* and *dangerous medicine*, which may perhaps make some *afraid* to give it to such *young and tender patients*; but I can assure such people, whether *parents* or *others*, that I have given it to many children at different ages, some *very young*, even in the month, at different times, for several years, yet I never once knew it to have a bad effect — but the contrary.

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It is well known from *Anatomy*, that the Glands in general, and consequently the glandular Secretions, are much larger in proportion, in children than in adults, — the Glands of the Mouth, Fauces, Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines, but above all the *Liver* and *Pancreas*, are constantly pouring out their *slimy contents*, (for the bile appears more slimy in infants than in grown persons) which, unless *properly evacuated*, load their tender bowels, and *occasion* most of the *complaints* to which *infancy* is *subject*. *

Of the use of James's Powder in Dentition, &c.

JAMES's Powder is the best medicine I know of for children, during the time of *Dentition* or *Teething*: it keeps open the *pores of the skin*, prevents or frequently removes, any *accumulation* of *slime*, or *mucus*, which, as above observed, is very apt to collect in the stomach and bowels; consequently

* ARMSTRONG.

consequently tends to take off the *Hectic Fever*, which is an usual attendant on *Teething*.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. ij. vel iij.
Nocte & mane sumend:

If the child is *Costive*, the following has been frequently administered with distinguished success,

℞ P. Jacob: gr. ij. vel iij.
Calomel gr. i. vel ij.
Ut supra sumend:

But where the *Gums* are *swelled*, and the *Teeth* make their *appearance*, experience informs us that it is *frequently* adviseable to open the *Gums* with a *lancet*, to take off *irritation*, and to give the *Teeth* an opportunity of passing more readily through. Where the *febrile symptoms* run high, the occasional aid of *bleeding* and *blisters* should not be omitted; and the child's *diet*, *air*, and *exercise* should, in all cases be particularly attended to.

Every day's experience informs us, that many of the diseases which children suffer, are imputed

ted to their *Teeth*, when the *cause* of their complaints frequently originates in the *stomach* and *bowels*. — The *watery gripes*, as it is commonly called, which is frequently imputed to *Teething*, is well known to be a *violent Diarrhæa*. It is unnecessary to add, that our mode of treatment should be adapted accordingly.

Of the use of James's Powder in Convulsions.

IN CONVULSIONS, (which often arise from *irritation* of the *stomach* and *bowels*, and are frequently a *symptom*, not a *disease*) after premising an *Emetic*, JAMES'S Powder, either by *itself*, or otherwise, as circumstances indicate, is one of the *best medicines* that can be given to children, duly persevered in. It *prevents* for the most part an accumulation of either *bile* or *phlegm* in their little tender stomachs and bowels, which would produce *fever*, *irritation*, &c. and consequently *cause* or *increase* Convulsions. Thus far I may
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venture to say with *truth*, and from my own knowledge, I believe it has been the means of *saving* the lives of many children attacked with Convulsions, who to appearance, must have died without it.

When Convulsions arise from any *painful impression*, such as *Teething*, &c. after the *first dose* or *two* of the Powder, it may be sometimes proper to join an *Opiate*, in some form or other, to allay irritation.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. ter die sumend:

IF CATHARTICS are indicated, —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Calomel gr. ij. vel iij. m. f. pulv:

Pro re natâ repetend:

IF OPIATES are necessary, —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Tinct: opii gtt. vi. ad x.

Syr: simp: ʒij. m.

Pro re natâ repetend:

Observe

Observe in *all* cases, but more particularly in *Convulsions*, if the Powder does not *very soon operate by stool*, to procure one by a *Clyster*, where it can be done; as *delays in these cases* are more than usually dangerous, the sooner a *stool* is procured the better, — *Clysters* are here to be preferred to *Laxatives* by the *mouth*, because they operate quicker; — a *Blister* applied upon the *pit of the stomach*, is frequently attended with the greatest advantage.

No one needs to be told, that if the child *sucks*, the *situation* and *diet* of the *Nurse* should be particularly attended to, as *much* depends upon each of them.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Rickets.

— CHILDREN that are subject to the *Rickets*, for the most part suffer from *indigestion*, — hence *Crudities* collect in their stomachs and bowels, their bodies are enlarged, and a *symptomatic Fever* is

is kept up: to obviate these, I know no remedy equal to the Powder of Dr. JAMES, duly persevered in; as soon as the *Primæ Viæ* and *Bowels* are in a *proper state*, and the *Fever* abated, desist from the Powder, &c. — the *Bark*, and the *cold Bath* afterwards, should then be had recourse to, which will strengthen the solids and complete the cure.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.
Bis vel ter die sumend:

The body should be kept open; in that case give the following; —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.
Calomel gr. i. vel ij. vel iij.
Pro re natâ repetend.

The advantage of *Calomel* over other *purgatives* is, that it may be given without adding to the *bulk* or *nauseousness* of the medicine: an object worthy our regard, where the patient is a *child*, and all our persuasion, too often, of no avail.

Dr. ASTRUC, and others, recommend the preparations of *Antimony* as good *Alteratives* in *scrophulous habits* : and, experience daily convinces us, that when administered in *small doses*, JAMES'S Powder is a most excellent Alterative in many cases ; and that people of all ages, from the cradle to decrepitude, may take it, in this way, with the greatest safety.

In *cutaneous diseases*, (to which *children* are particularly subject) if they are *not hereditary*, JAMES'S Powder, either *with* or *without Calomel*, as circumstances require, will generally be attended with the most beneficial effects. As an *external application*, the *Ungt: Citrin:* of LEWIS'S Dispensatory is almost infallible.

In these cases I apprehend the Powder produces its good effects, in the first instance, by keeping the *Primæ Viæ* clear, and in the next, by promoting the Secretions of the remoter vessels.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Thrush.

IN the *THRUSH*, as it appears to be chiefly owing to a *foulness* of the stomach and bowels, attended, for the most part, with more or less of a *Fever*, I generally give JAMES'S Powder with distinguished success, adding *Calomel* occasionally to free the bowels from their acrid contents.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. ij. vel iij.
Nocte & mane sumend:

As topical applications, *Borax* and *Honey*, or a solution of *white Vitriol*, as recommended by Dr. ARMSTRONG, claim the preference.

Use of James's Powder in the Tinea or Scald Head.

AS the *TINEA* is almost always attended with a foulness of the *Primæ Viæ*, and more or less

less of a *Hætic Fever*, I have always found evident advantage in the cure from giving JAMES'S Powder during the whole of the disease — and *Calomel* once a week, to clear the stomach and bowels, and to correct the habit: at the same time I apply the *Ungt: Citrin:* externally, which is an infallible mode of cure; observing at the same time, that the *Head* be well cleaned with soap and warm water previous to the use of the ointment.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iv.
Nocte & mane fumend:

℞ Calomel gr. iv. ad viij.
Semel in septimanâ fumend.

℞ Ungt: citrin: 3iij.
Omni nocte vel mane utend:

Observe once for all, that in those diseases where the Powder of Dr. JAMES is administered, the dose should be *varied* according to the age, sex, constitution of the patient, and other concurring circumstances; — the annexed Formulæ contain such doses of the Powder as may be generally

nerally ventured upon at the *beginning* of the diseases for which they are recommended, but which are 'to be varied according to the prescriber's judgment, &c. Syrup, honey, treacle, or any thing of the same nature, are among the best things to give the Powder in to children, on account of their consistence, &c. To adults it may be given in the form of pills, or otherwise.

I beg leave to remind every one, that as soon as the stomach and bowels are in a clear state, that is, free from *phlegm, bile, &c.* whether in adults or children, that JAMES'S Powder proves neither *emetic* or *purgative*, but acts insensibly, or by some *outlet* of the body, as by urine, sweat, &c. which carries off the disease.

In the early stage of diseases, I would not have any one *too soon* alarmed on account of the *evacuation*, whether by *vomit* or *stool*, occasioned by JAMES'S Powder, when duly administered,—for I have always observed, by *properly supporting the patient* by wine, cordials, (and, if occasion required, opiates) that he was afterwards *stronger* instead

instead of *weaker*, from what was removed, — the *cause* of the disease, *lying within*, if suffered to be *retained* there, would produce more *real* and *lasting weakness* than the medicine possibly could do. It is therefore highly necessary to remove the *cause* wherever it exists.

“ SUBLATA CAUSA TOLLITUR EFFECTUS. ”

Of the use of James's Powder in the cure of Fever, &c.

DR. CULLEN speaking of *Fever* says, “ this then may be the *idea* of *Fever*, that a *spasm* of the *extreme* vessels, however induced, may prove an *irritation* to the *heart* and *arteries*; and that this continues till the *spasm* is relaxed, or overcome.” And again, “ Upon the whole,” says he, “ our *doctrine* of *Fever* is explicitly *this*, — the *remote* causes are certain *sedative* powers applied to the *nervous* system, which, diminishing the *energy* of the brain, thereby produce a debility in the whole of the functions, and *particularly* in the action of
the

the *extreme* vessels. Such, however, is, at the same time, the *nature* of the *animal œconomy*, that this *debility* proves an *indirect stimulus* to the *sanguiferous system*; when by the intervention of the *cold stage*, and *spasm* connected with it, the *action* of the *heart* and *larger arteries* is *increased*, and continues so till it has had the effect of restoring the *energy* of the *brain*, of extending this energy to the *extreme vessels*, of restoring, therefore, their *action*, and thereby especially overcoming the *spasm* affecting them; upon the *removing* of which, the *excretion* of sweat, and other marks of excretories take place."

He confutes the idea of "a *Fever* being an *effort of nature* to relieve herself from some *morbific cause*, &c. &c."

Dr. KIRKLAND, in his *Introduction*, speaking of *Fever*, asserts, "that it is an accumulation of *preternatural heat*, or *fire*, arising from *various causes*; that it is an *impediment to nature*; and a most *dangerous symptom*; that the *practice* of making use of it, as an *instrument to cure diseases* has destroyed

more

more people than the *ſword* ; — that it ought to be *extinguished* as ſoon as poſſible to prevent *fatal conſequences*, as it is frequently the *Fever* and *not* the *disease* which kills the patient.”

To remove *Fever*, ſo inimical to nature and her functions, there is no medicine equal to the Powder of Dr. JAMES.

It was before obſerved, that, from repeated experience, in the *beginning* of a *febrile* complaint, this Powder, if properly and timely adminiſtered, will frequently effect a cure, without the aid of any other medicine whatever. But we know that in intermittents, remittents, &c. the cure is more tedious, and we are oftentimes under the neceſſity of calling in the *Bark*, *Opiates*, and other remedies to our aſſiſtance. But let it be again obſerved, that the *Bark*, &c. will always have a *better effect* if JAMES'S Powder is given on the patient's *worſt* day, and particularly at the *acceſſion of the fit*, as by it the *Fever* is carried off more clear than it otherwiſe would be. Every one knows there are ſome particular caſes where we
cannot

cannot administer the *Bark*, either by the *mouth* or otherwise, in *sufficient quantity* to answer the desired effect; sometimes for want of a *proper remission*, and at others from the caprice of the patient; in which circumstances, I have frequently given JAMES'S Powder at the accession of the *cold fit*, and *Opium* at the accession of the *hot one*, in the manner recommended by Dr. LIND, with distinguished success: —

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iv. ad x.

Quartâ quaq: horâ fumend:

At the ACCESSION of the hot fit,

℞ Tinct: opii gtt. xx. vel xxv.

In aliquo vehiculo fumend:

If the Powder proves *emetic*, the *Opiate* should not be given till the *sickness* is somewhat abated, for reasons obvious to every one.

It is frequently necessary to join a grain or more of *Calomel* along with each dose of the Powder to remove the *morbid matter* from the *Viscera*.

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Every

Every practitioner knows that the *Fevers of this country* seldom have *regular intermissions* until they have been properly treated by *evacuations*: and, that *all Fevers* which begin with a *violent rigor* followed with *great heat* require the *earliest*.

Dr. CULLEN remarks, in his *Treatise of the Materia Medica*, "that in *intermittents* the *Bark* may be given early, premising only the proper medicines to clear the *Primæ Viæ*."

'Tis true, this may be the case where *intermittents* are *rare*, and are seldom attended with *bilious discharges*; but, surely, where *bilious symptoms* evidently exist, *repeated evacuations* are necessary both from the *stomach and bowels*, before they can be *sufficiently cleared* to admit the *Bark* to be given; which is a medicine, undoubtedly, *more injurious* in *bilious Fevers*, except *putrid ones*, than any, perhaps, whatever.

Of the use of James's Powder in bilious Fevers.

IN those Fevers which are commonly called *bilious*, (but with what propriety I leave to others to determine) from a frequent *evacuation* of bile by vomit, or stool, where the patient's *skin* and *eyes* are sometimes tinged *yellow*, as also the *tongue*, (which generally denotes a *foul stomach* from bile) together with loss of appetite, a sensation almost like water running over the patient, with succeeding heat and cold, debility, shivering, nausea, and oppression about the heart, &c. after prescribing an Emetic, &c. there is no remedy equal to JAMES'S Powder, given in the first instance, either by itself, or combined with *Opiates*, *Cordials*, or *Cathartics*, as circumstances require.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iv.

Quartâ quaq: horâ sumend: durant: febre
cum coch: iij. mist: salin:

IF CATHARTICS are necessary,

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iv.

Calomel ij. vel iij. m.

Pro re natâ repetend:

IF OPIATES are necessary with Cordials,
or Sudorifics,—

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iv.

Camphor gr. x.

Theriac: vel philon: ʒi. ad 3fs. m. f. bol:

Pro re natâ repetend: cum julep e camphor
& fpt: minder ana ʒi.

Administered in the above manner, duly persevered in, and increased according as circumstances indicate, this medicine will greatly expedite the cure. By this method of practice, the bile will be evacuated, the perspiration promoted, and the *cause* of the Fever removed; and, as *every Fever remits* in its *decline*, the patient will be of course restored by a just and timely assistance of the *Bark* and *Tonics*. On the contrary, if the bile is suffered to lie in the stomach and bowels,
a Fever

a Fever is kept up, the functions of nature are all impaired, the digestion is impeded, the humours of course are vitiated, the bile will get into the mass of blood, a Jaundice perhaps come on, and Dropsy, sometimes be the consequence. If the bilious Fever be attended with nervous, malignant, or putrid symptoms the patient must be treated accordingly: — and we know, that when *Fevers are become truly putrid, or nervous*, the *Bark* is the chief, and almost only remedy; to which may occasionally be added, the truly valuable auxiliaries, *Opium* and *Camphor*.

Dr. CULLEN very justly observes, “It is perhaps possible that a *typhus* of the *nervous* or *putrid* kind may be without any, or much of the *inflammatory Diathesis*; and when, at the same time, the symptoms of *Debility* and *Putrescency* are not only *considerable*, but also *appear early*, I would allow that the *Bark* may be employed *very soon* in the course of the disease. This I take, however to be a very *rare case*; and my observations lead me to judge, that in the *beginning* of all *putrid Fevers*, and by the testimony of *authors* even in
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the *Plague* itself, that more or less of an *inflammatory Diathesis* sometimes takes place. We find this to subsist commonly for the *first week of our epidemic Fevers*; and therefore it is seldom safe to employ the *Bark* during *that period*: — we commonly find that the *symptoms requiring its use* do not *appear* till the *second week*, and even then, till the symptoms of *Debility* and *Putrescency* appear pretty distinctly, the *Bark* cannot be *safely employed*. When, however, very early, the symptoms of *Putrescency* appear in any degree, it will always be allowable to *employ the Bark*; and though no clear symptom of *Putrescency* appear, it will be equally proper in the *second week of nervous Fevers*, when the symptoms of *Debility* are anyways considerable, and when at the same time the system is very free from any *appearances* of an *inflammatory state*; — to sum up the matter, we are *clearly of opinion*, that when *Fevers* can be ascertained to be *entirely* of the *putrid or nervous kind*, *Wine* or *Bark* are the remedies to be depended on; and that, if either of these remedies have seemed to fail, it has been commonly owing to the *necessary quantities* not being thrown in."

Of

Of the use of James's Powder in Indigestion.

IN *INDIGESTION*, or *Weakness of the Stomach*, as it is more frequently called, JAMES'S Powder, either given by itself, or combined with other medicines as circumstances require, has the most advantageous effects. In *Indigestion* the stomach is generally loaded with *phlegm*, *bile*, *crudities*, &c. — these pall and relax the stomach, and take off the natural *stimulus* which produces *hunger*, — acidities and flatulencies are for the most part the consequence. Every one who is troubled with *Indigestion* has *Fever*, partly excited from the the stimulus of the *food* which is retained upon the stomach, and partly from its passing off undigested in a crude state, unfit for chyle; (which is made from it) and every one knows, if *good chyle* is not formed, the *blood* must consequently be deprived of its most *balsamic* and *nutritive* parts, become *impure*, and injurious to the animal œconomy.

To

To remove this *Fever*, both in its *cause* and *consequence*, after giving an *Emetic* to clear the *Primæ Viæ*, I have administered JAMES'S Powder in the following manner, with success equal to my most sanguine wishes.

Take JAMES'S Powder 36 grains,
 Gum ammoniac: 3i.
 Pill: ruffi 3ij. m. f. pill: No. 36.

Two or three of these pills to be taken every night, every other night, or as occasion may require: — or one or two may be taken at *any time* when the food lies heavy upon the stomach; as they tend to carry it gently off and promote digestion.

The *Epicure*, and the *Bacchanalian* also, might prevent many pernicious consequences which they experience from *too liberal* an indulgence of their appetites, by a *repeated* and *timely* use of the above pills, as they wonderfully promote *Digestion*, and allay *Fever*.—

And

And where is the man, however hardy and robust his constitution may be, who, after *excess*, does not suffer from *Indigestion* and its consequent *Fever*? — The *head-ach*, the *qualms*, the *loss of appetite*, the *nausea*, &c. which he, sooner or later, is sure to feel, are all owing to the *stomach* being *over-loaded*, and consequently, from *nature* being oppressed, and impeded in her operations.

After a night's debauch, three of the above pills taken at bed-time, and repeated, if occasion require, in the morning, wonderfully relieve the stomach and head, and promote appetite. They may occasionally be quickened by a little Calomel.

The advantage of the above Formula is, that the JAMES'S Powder contained in it, tends to open the pores, &c. consequently to take off any degree of *Fever*; and that the *Gum Ammoniac*: and *Pill Ruffi*, by being *deobstruent*, keep the body open, and prevent any mischief from *accumulated bile*, *crudities*, &c.

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By *persevering* in the use of the above pills, the complaints of *Valetudinarians*, arising from a *bilious cause*, may be greatly *mitigated*, if not *totally prevented*. They are equally beneficial to the *studious*, the *sedentary*, and the *gouty*.

Bark and *Columbo*, or the *Myrrh-mixture* of Dr. GRIFFITH, (page 23) as a *Tonic*, may be given to great advantage, when *Indigestion* arises from a relaxed state of the stomach; keeping the body open with the above pills: *two*, or even *three motions*, should be procured every day.

In all *hectic Complaints*, where *Tonics* are proper, the *Myrrh-mixture* above-mentioned, stands *unrivalled*: but it should be observed, that *this* medicine, like the *Bark*, will not agree where there is *bile*, &c. upon the stomach; it is therefore frequently necessary to prescribe an *Emetic*, &c. *previous* to the use of it.

In *Indigestion*, attended with habitual vomiting, where *great acidity* prevails, (which will frequently happen, notwithstanding *Emetics*, *Stomach purges*, &c.

See. have been premised) *large doses* of *Magnesia* will be attended with the *most beneficial effects*.

℞ Magnes: alb: ʒij.

Capt. bis vel ter die, pro re natâ cum infus:
flor: cham: ʒij.

Though the preparation of *Magnesia* is now commonly known, its *nature* and *properties* are very little understood. — Repeated observations inform us, that *solutions* of *Magnesia* in all *acids* are *bitter* and *purgative*; while those of the *other earths* are more or less *austere*, and *astringent*. A *large dose* of the *Magnesia*, if the stomach contains no acid to dissolve it, does *not* purge, or produce any sensible effect. A *moderate one*, if an acid be lodged there, or if *acid liquors* be taken after it, procures *several stools*: whereas the *common absorbents*, in the *same circumstances*, instead of *loosening*, *bind the belly*. It is obvious, therefore, that *Magnesia* is *specifically different* from the *other earths*, and that it is applicable to the *most useful purposes* in medicine. Vide LEWIS's Dispensatory on the subject.

When

When the *Primæ Viæ* have been cleared from *acidities* and *crudities* by a due administration of *Magnesia*, as above recommended, the *Bark* and *Tonics* may be given with safety, to strengthen the stomach and complete the cure. But let it be observed, that, during the time of taking *Bark* and *Tonics*, the body should be *kept open* by occasional *large* doses of *Magnesia* given at least every night, to prevent future mischief from acidity, till the stomach has recovered its tone.

But as *Indigestion* frequently arises from *error in Diet, &c.* it may not be improper to observe, that people with *weak* stomachs, should eat *little* and *often*; as by *long fasting* weak stomachs are apt to be oppressed with *wind*. Whenever such people find an appetite for food, they should indulge it by eating *moderately*; and then only of one thing at a time. It is the *improper* mixture of *different* things, which lays the foundation for a variety of diseases; for the stomach being *weak*, is not able to assimilate or unite together such an heterogeneous mass as arises from a mixture of things opposite in their qualities. Every thing
should

should be avoided which is *flatulent*, or in its nature *hard of digestion*: new liquors, thick beer, bad wines and spirits, unripe fruits, pickles, rich sauces, soups, &c. and, above all, intemperance and excess. Exercise is particularly beneficial, but not *too soon after meals*, for reasons too obvious to mention.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Head-ach.

THE *HEAD-ACH* proceeds from various causes — that which owes its origin to an *inflammatory cause*, to a *foul stomach*, or *bilious sordes*, &c. collected in the *Primæ Viæ*, and which is usually denominated the *sick Head-ach*, is best relieved by JAMES'S Powder, given either by *itself*, or in the *form* of the *pills* before mentioned. (p. 48) But in those *Head-achs* which come on *periodically*, which are usually called the *Ague in the Face or Head*: JAMES'S Powder given during the time of
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the pain and fever every four hours; and the *Bark*, at proper intervals, will always effect a cure.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iv. ad vi.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ durant: dolor:

℞ P. Cortic: ʒij. vel ʒiij.

Capt. tertia quaq: horâ absent: dolore.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Rheumatism.

THE *RHEUMATISM* is either *acute* or *chronic*: and is somewhat allied to the *Gout*. Its *seat*, is said by many, to be in the *Periosteum*. Its principal *cause*, *Cold*.

The *acute* Rheumatism is attended with *Fever*: the *chronic* is not; for we know that Rheumatism may subsist without any *inflammatory* affection.

In the *acute* Rheumatism, JAMES'S Powder, joined occasionally with *Calomel*, *Opiates* and
Camphor,

Camphor, seldom fails to relieve; taking care of cold during the *day-time*, and encouraging a *sweat* during the *night*; to which may be sometimes added the necessity of *bleeding* and *blistering*.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iv. vel vi.

Quartâ quaq: horâ fumend: cum mist: camphor: & aq: ammon: acetat: ana ʒi.

O R,

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iv. vel vi.

Camphor: gr. x.

Theriac: ʒss. f. bol:

Sextâ quaq: horâ fumend cum mist: ut supra.

Calomel may be occasionally added to obviate the effects of *Costiveness*, &c. &c.

Observe that, in all *rheumatic Fevers* as they are called, as soon as the *urine* deposits a *copious sediment*, and the patient sweats plentifully, that the *Bark*, at proper intervals will greatly expedite the cure. The decoction and tincture combined, will generally succeed.

℞ Decoct:

℞ Decoct: cort: ʒiſs.

Tinct: cort: ʒſs. m. f. hauſt: tertia
quaq: horâ ſumend:

If the *Extremities ſwell*, and are very full of pain, warm attenuating *Cataplaſms*, or volatile *Anodyne Liniments* ſhould be applied upon the parts affected; keeping them more than uſually warm. Leeches and Cupping are alſo both of the greateſt uſe.

The *chronic Rheumatism* may be often mitigated and relieved, by taking *two or three* of the pills every night, or every other night, mentioned in page 48 (ſee Formul:) Indeed, if they were frequently taken when the patient is free from the pain and diſeaſe, they would be of great uſe; in the firſt place, to promote the general health of the conſtitution; and, of courſe, be a means to keep off the attacks of the diſorder.

Warm plaiſters upon the parts, *flannel* next the ſkin, and *exerciſe*, particularly on horſeback, have each their reſpective uſes and advantages.

The

The *periodical Rheumatism* is best remedied by liberal doses of red Bark in substance, occasionally joined with *Opium*.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Pleurisy.

THE *true PLEURISY* is an *inflammation* of the *Pleura* or thin Membrane which lines the cavity of the *Chest*: and is distinguished into the *moist* and *dry*. In the one the patient *spits freely*, in the other he does *not*. — The *cause* is frequently *obstructed perspiration*.

In the *cure*, JAMES'S Powder claims our first attention, when assisted by Camphor, Calomel, and Opiates, according to circumstances: administered in this way, and aided by *Diluents*, taken warm, it seldom fails to relieve by a *copious* perspiration and other evacuations.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iv. vel vi.

Quartâ quaq: horâ fumend: cum coch: iij.
mist: camphor: & aq: ammon: acet: ana ʒi.

All Stimulants to be avoided, as Exercise, &c. *Copious Bleeding*, at the *first* of the disease, and repeated occasionally, that is, if the pulse remain *full and hard*, should not be omitted. External applications have likewise their advantages, such as *Fomentations* and *Liniments*; but above all, where the *pain and symptoms* are urgent, *Blisters* should be had recourse to, as by their evacuations they relax the spasm of the internal vessels.

If a *Cough* should attend, or prove troublesome, which is frequently the case, *Expectoration* may be promoted by the addition of *Gum Ammoniac: Squills*, and *Sper: Ceti Emulsion* to the use of the Powder.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel vi.

Gum ammon: gr. x.

Scilla gr. iv. m. f. pill No. 3.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ cum emul: sper: ceti

If

If the urgency of the symptoms require, *Opiales*, the *Tinct: Opii camphorat:* in liberal doses, has the preference; together with the above pills and emulsion; to which may be added *Mistur: camphor: & Sal vol. C. C.* as occasion requires.

If *Costiveness* should supervene, *Clysters* are preferable to *Purgatives* by the *mouth*, as they relieve by their *warmth*, and are *quicker* in their operation.

After the symptoms of *Inflammation* and *Fever* are abated, the *Bark* may be given to strengthen the patient, and complete the cure.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Measles.

THE MEASLES are infectious, preceded by an *eruptive Fever*, and bear some analogy to the *Small-pox*.

The

The *mucous Membrane* of the eyes, nose and mouth is sometimes inflamed before the eruption.

The *eruption* takes place sooner in the *Measles* than in the *Small-pox*: sometimes the *first day* of the *Fever*. It frequently continues only *four days*, at other times *eight* or *ten*: but generally begins to go off about the *sixth* or *seventh day* after its appearance

The *spots* appear first upon the *face* and *breast*, and are easily known from the *Small-pox*, by their scarcely rising above the *skin*.

In the *Measles*, the *Fever* and *Cough*, instead of being removed by the *eruption*, are rather increased; in the *Small-pox* the contrary effect takes place.

The *treatment* of the *Measles* requires an attention to the *eruptive Fever*, by a due management of the *febrile impetus*, and powers of nature.

At the *first* attack of the *Measles*, JAMES'S Powder, given in doses according to the age, &c. of the patient, with *Diluents*, is eminently serviceable. It abates the *Fever*, consequently relieves the difficulty of *breathing*, which generally attends the disease, and frequently prevents an *Inflammation of the Lungs*, which often ensues from a want of its being *administered in time*, and which, if neglected, is too often *fatal*.

R. P. Jacob: gr. ij. ad iv.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ cum infus: sem: lini.

Bleeding should *never* be omitted when the *febrile symptoms* run high; and *Blisters* are frequently necessary.

To mitigate the *Cough*, the *Sperma Ceti Emulsion*, &c. may be given frequently. *Opiates* seldom; or but when *great restlessness*, *looseness*, or a *violent cough*, point out their necessity.

Sper:

℞ Sper: ceti 3iij.

Gum arabic: 3fs. solve.

Add sal vol. C. C. ʒi.

Spt. nitri dulc: 3iij. fyr. balsam: 3fs.

Aq. puleg: f. mistur: capt. coch: iij. tertia
quaq: horâ vel subinde.

When the *Cough*, &c. requires *Opiates*, the
Tinct: Opii camphor: seems the most eligible
preparation to be administered. The following
pills may be likewise given to great advantage
along with the Sper: Ceti Emulsion, where the
patient can be prevailed upon to take them.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Gum ammon: gr. x.

Scill: gr. ij. m. f. pill.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ.

If a *Diarrhœa* should succeed the *Measles*,
Opiates and other medicines proper for it should
be had immediate recourse to, as it is a dange-
rous and an alarming symptom.

Observe

Observe, those who die of the *Measles* are generally taken off by the *Inflammation of the Lungs*, which supervenes the disease.

If the *Measles* should suddenly disappear, *Wine* and *Cordials* are the only remedies to be depended upon, to support the patient, &c. and *Bark* and *Vitriol*, if the disease shews any tendency to become *putrid*, as *purple* or *black spots* appearing among the *Measles*, &c.

℞ Decoct: cortic: ʒi.

Tinct: cortic H: ʒiij.

Acid: vitriol: dilut: gtt. x.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ.

Physic is very necessary after the *Measles* are gone off; the body should be kept open during the whole time of the disease; and great care taken to prevent catching cold, lest an obstinate Cough or Consumption should eventually ensue.

Of

Of the use of James's Powder in the Small-pox.

THE *SMALL-POX* is distinguished into two kinds, the *distinct*, and the *confluent*. It is generally caught by *infection*, and arises about eight days after it; when from *variolous vapour* it is sometimes longer. On the *third or fourth day* from the *time of sickening* (as it is called) sometimes on the *fifth*, there arise little *pustules* in the *skin*, one or two appearing in the *evening*; though the *principal eruption* is in the *morning from four to six*; fresh *pustules* make their appearance during the *whole day*. They are easily *felt in the skin*; and the *quantity* is mostly according to the *height of the Fever*, but not always so. They increase to the *seventh, eighth and ninth day*.

In *Inoculation*, the *eruption* is generally supposed to be in *proportion* to the matter absorbed.

The

The *Small-pox* is generally speaking, divided into different periods, as the *eruptive Fever*, the *suppuration of the pustules*, and the *secondary Fever*.

In the *eruptive Fever*, JAMES'S Powder, when assisted by *Diluents*, is an unrivalled medicine, for it is well known, the *Small-pox* always rise better where the *skin is moist*; and the patient is always easier than when the *skin is dry and hot*; — daily experience shews us the advantage of the *antiphlogistic plan*, in diet, air, medicines, &c.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iv.

Sextâ quaq: horâ sumend: cum mist: febrili:
commun:

After the *eruption* has once taken place, we should consider the disease must be gone through; hence it is *fruitless* to apply any medicine to *cure* it; we ought only to make use of such remedies as will *prevent mischief* in the *progreſs*, that is to say, by a due attention to, and management of, the *Vis Vitæ* or powers of nature. Above all things, the *Primæ Viæ* should be kept clear, and

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the

the body gently open during the whole of the disease,

Symptoms in the Small-pox which are favourable.

A slow eruption, and abatement of fever when the pustules appear.

Pustules which are distinct, with a florid red basis, and which fill with thick purulent matter, first of a whitish, and afterwards of a yellowish colour.

If the feet swell when the face subsides.

Danger is generally over when the suppuration is complete.

Symptoms which are unfavourable.

Pustules of a livid brown colour, small and flat, with black specks in the middle; also those which contain a thin watery ichor

A great number of pox on the face, more especially if they run into one another.

Petechiæ

Petechiæ, or *purple, brown and black spots* interspersed among the *pustules*.

Bloody stools or *urine*, (also very *pale urine*, as it sometimes indicates *Delirium* and *Convulsions*) with a *swelled belly*.

When the *face* does not *swell*, or *falls* before the *pox* come to maturity, and the *feet* do not *swell* as the *face subsides*.

When the *tongue* is covered with a *brown crust*.

Cold shivering fits coming on at the *height of the disease*.

Grinding of the teeth, when it proceeds from *nervous affection*; though it is well-known that *Worms* will frequently occasion this symptom.

Convulsions after the *eruption* is *dry*, prove *fatal*; at the *beginning* of the *disease* they denote the *approach of the eruption*.

The *Small-pox* is often *fatal* to *pregnant women*: Dr. DENMAN justly observes in his *Introduction to the Practice of Midwifry*, "that a woman
having

having the *Small-pox* dies, *not* because she *falls into labour*; but she *falls into labour* because she is dying."

As the *Small-pox* proceeds to *suppuration*, we should apply *Clysters* in preference to *Purgatives*; and in case of *restlessness*, *Opium*, to procure *sleep*. If the patient is *plethoric*, *Bleeding* is now and then indicated, but the *lancet* should *never* be used but through absolute necessity.

If the *pustules* are *watery*, with *soreness*, and *suppuration* evidently does not go on *well*, or if *petechiæ* should appear, the *Peruvian Bark*, *acid of Vitriol*, *Myrrh*, *Camphor*, *Blisters*, and *Opiates* should be had recourse to: though we know from experience, that both *Bark* and *Opium* are apt to *increase the difficulty of breathing* sometimes; but it is worth while to try them: for in cases of *necessity*, lesser evils must give way to those of greater consequence.

R. Camphor

℞ Camphor ʒij.

Myrrh ʒijss. bene tritur: cum decoct:
serpentar ʒv. cui add: tinct: cort: hux: ʒiij.
m. f. mist;

Capt. coch: iij. duab: horis.

℞ Tinct: opii camphor: ʒss. ad ʒi.

Aq: f. haust: H: S: S: & pro re natâ repetend:

At the approach of the *secondary Fever*, (as it is called) if the *pulse* be *quick, hard and strong*, small doses of JAMES'S Powder at proper intervals *greatly relieve*; and if the patient be *very restless*, which is generally the case at that time, a dose of *Laudanum* may be added to the Powder with distinguished success.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iv.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ cum mist: camphorat: & aq: ammon: acet: ana ʒi.

Add: tinct: opii gtt. xx. vel xxv. si opus fuerit.

The *excretions* should all be promoted, and the different *emunctories* set open, as our chief business

business now is to expel the *purulent fomes* from the body; *gentle Laxatives* and *Diuretics* will be of service, and occasionally *Expectorants*, as *Ammoniacum*, *Squills*, &c.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij.

Gum ammon: gr. x.

Scillæ gr. iv.

Calomel (si opus fuerit) gr. i. vel ij. m. f. pill.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ cum mist: camphorat:

aq: ammon: acet: ana ʒi.

But if the *powers of nature* should become *languid* and *flag*, *Bark*, *Camphor*, *Snake-root*, and *Theriaca*, are among the remedies most to be depended upon, together with *Blisters*, and a *very liberal use of Wine*.

℞ Theriac ʒss.

Myrrh

Camphor ana gr. x. m. f. bol.

Quartâ quaq: horâ fumend: cum coch: iij.

mistur: sequent:

℞ Decoct:

R. Decoct: cortic 3vi.

Tinct: serpentar

Tinct: cortic; H; ana ʒi. m.

If there should be a *purging*, in the *confluent* kind, in *young patients*, we should only administer *Rhubarb*; but if it takes place in *adults*, and in the *middle* of the *suppuration*, it should be checked by adding *Opium* to the *Rhubarb*; or if the *strangury* should prove troublesome, the *Emulsio Arabica* of the Dispensatory, with the addition of *Nitre* should be given *frequently and freely*; as a *liberal discharge* of urine relieves greatly.

If at any time of the *suppuration* the *swelling*, which is common to this disease, should *suddenly subside*, some *active stimulous*, such as *Wine*, &c. together with *Blisters externally*, should be administered *immediately*; but so long as the *suppuration* continues up, their use is *unnecessary*, and even *hurtful*. Where it is necessary, the following may be given to advantage.

R. Philon:

℞ Philon: londin:

Spt. vol: aromat: ana 3fs.

Vin: alb: opt. 3iv. m. f. mist;

Capt. coch: ij. vel iij. pro re natâ.

In case of *fore Throat*, *acid Gargles*, *Lozenges*, together with *oily* and *mucilaginous* substances are recommended as having the *best effects*; several forms of which may be seen in the Dispensatory.

If at any time the *mucus* should become *thick*, so as to endanger *suffocation*, we should give an *Emetic*, without fail, to bring it up.

When the disease declines, *gentle physic* should be given to remove the *morbid relics* from the body.

In this disease, as *Myrrh* and *Camphor* are frequently of great benefit to *accelerate the eruption*, and are particularly recommended in *malignant*, *putrid* and *pestilential Fevers*; it may not be amiss to inform the Reader of the *solvent powers* of Cam-

pher

phor upon *Myrrh* in particular, and *Resins* in general, as mentioned by Dr. PERCIVAL and others: a circumstance, in my opinion, of great utility in Pharmacy.

It is singular that *Camphor* and *Resins*, two substances equally *insoluble* in water, when united, should form a *smooth equable* mixture; yet such is the fact, and we are really indebted for it to M. COSTELL, Apothecary in Paris. The *union* takes place *best* when the *proportion* is about *one to five*; but it is also *sufficiently close* in *equal weights*. In Mr. CHAMBERLAINE'S experiments, *Mastick*, *Balsam of Tolu*, *Gum Benzoin*, *Gum Guaiacum*, *Sagapenum*, *Gamboge*, and *Sanguis Draconis*, were *dissolved* by *Camphor* in their order; but *each* is dissolved *less perfectly* than *Myrrh*, the object of Dr. PERCIVAL'S experiments. *Olibanum*, *Asa-fætida*, and the purer Gums were unaffected.

See Critical Review, April 1789. p. 267.

Camphor, it is well known, is a *sedative* of a very extensive and most useful application. In

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low

low nervous Fevers it is generally useful ; and when combined with *Opium* it answers well. In *malignant Fevers* it is undoubtedly of the greatest use, when united to the *Peruvian Bark* ; in the *confluent Small-pox*, Dr. CULLEN thinks it of great service, and in bringing back repelled *exanthemata*.

Of the use of James's Powder, &c. in a Phrenitis.

A *PHRENSY*, or *Inflammation of the Brain*, or of the *Dura*, and *Pia-mater*, is sometimes a *primary*, but more frequently a *symptomatic* disease. To make the distinction clear, the following observations may suffice.

When the *Head* is the part *first attacked*, it is a *primary disease*. But when a *Fever* of any kind, or the *suppression of usual evacuations* precede, and the *matter*, the consequence of *Inflammation*, shall have fallen upon any other part of the body, and afterwards, by a *translation*, affect the *Head*, it becomes *symptomatic*.

When

When the *Inflammation* is seated in the *Brain* itself, the *Pulse* is *soft* and *low*: but where the *Integuments* only are affected, the *Pulse* is always *hard*.

The disease may be known by a *delirium* and *raving*, attended with an *acute, continual Fever*.

JAMES'S Powder at the *first attack* of the disease, combined with *Camphor*, and occasionally with *Calomel* and *Opiates*, has a manifest superiority over most other remedies, to *abate* the *inflammatory symptoms*, and *remove Fever*.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel vi. ad x.

Camphor: gr. x. conf: q. s. f. bol:

Quartâ quaq: horâ sumend: cum mistur:

camphorat: & aq: ammon: acetat: ana ʒi.

Where the *Pulse* is *full* and *hard*, *bleeding* from the arm, by leeches applied to the temples, from the jugular veins, or from the temporal arteries, will be requisite and necessary. The *Primæ Viæ* should be kept clear, and the *Body* gently open,
by

by *Clyster* or otherwise. An attention to these circumstances, together with *cool air*, and *refrigerants*, will bid fair to relieve the urgency of the symptoms.

In case of costiveness, where *Clysters* cannot conveniently be administered, the following may be given to advantage.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. vi.

Camphor: gr. x.

Calomel gr. iij. conf: f. bol:

Quartâ quaq: horâ sumend: et pro re natâ
repetend: cum mistur: ut supra.

All customary *evacuations* should be promoted; the *Head* should be shaved, and a *Blister* applied to it. If the symptoms are urgent, the *Blister* should be made large enough to cover the whole *Head*; at the same time *Sinapisms* should be applied to the *Feet*; and *Bathing* them should not be omitted, as it tends very much to relieve the *Head*, and promote a *Diaphoresis*; where it can be had, a *warm Bath* is preferable.

Dr.

Dr. Fordyce observes, that we should not be too busy with *Opiates*, as they are very frequently hurtful; though under some circumstances they may be adviseable. — When they are judged to be so, the following may be given to great advantage.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iv. vel vi.

Camphor; gr. x.

Theriac ʒi. vel ʒss. m. f. bol:

Capt. quartâ vel sextâ quaq: horâ cum mist:

camphor: & aq: ammon: acet: ana ʒi.

When the *febrile* and *inflammatory* symptoms disappear, or remit, the *Bark* duly administered, expedites the cure.

Of the use of James's Powder in an Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.

THE *ERYSIPELAS* is, sometimes, a dangerous disease; at other times not so: owing, probably, to the *difference* of the patient's constitution and habit of body.

The

The part *swells*, becomes *red*, and *small pustules* appear, generally about the *second*, *third*, or *fourth* day, at which time, the *Fever* for the most part, abates.

The *Erysipelas* is sometimes succeeded by an *Inflammation of the Brain*, more especially when *Repellents* have been imprudently used.

Favourable symptoms in Erysipelas are, if in a short time the *swellings* subside, the *heat* and *pain* abate, the *parts* turn *yellow*, and the *cuticle* falls off in *scales*.

Unfavourable symptoms are, if the *Erysipelas* is *large* and *deep*, and affects any sensible part of the body: or if the *red colour* changes into a *livid* or *black*.

Sometimes the *Inflammation* in *Erysipelas* tends to *suppuration*; in which case it is generally troublesome, and sometimes dangerous, according to the parts affected, and the urgency of the symptoms. *Emollient poultices* are in general among the best topical applications.

At

At the *first attack* of an *Erysipelas*, JAMES'S Powder given as a *Diaphoretic*, and duly persevered in, as it seldom fails to open the pores of the skin, has a great tendency to carry off the disease.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iij. vel iv.

Capt. sextâ quaq: horâ cum aq: ammon acet: ʒi.

Bleeding is proper if the patient be *plethoric*, and the *Pulse* hard and strong, but not otherwise, as it would tend to *weaken* the powers of nature.

During the whole of the disease the *Primæ Viæ* should be kept clear, and the Bowels open, either by *Clyster*, or by giving some *saline Laxative*, early in the disease, and repeating it as occasion may require.

Externally, emollient applications succeed the best in general; among many other remedies, the *Lead-cream* of Dr. KIRKLAND deserves our notice. See his valuable works intitled *Medical Surgery*, &c.

In

In the *Erysipelas* in general, the diet should be *cooling*, and the drink *diluting*, and every thing avoided which may heat or inflame the blood; but if the Pulse be low, the patient must be supported by *Wine* and *Cordials* occasionally.

When the *Erysipelas* leaves the *Extremities*, and seizes the *Head*, particular care should be observed, that *two* or even *three* stools should be procured *every day*, that *Blisters* be applied to the *Neck*, and *Bathing* and *Cataplasms* to the *Feet*.

℞ P. Jacob: gr. iv. vel vi. ad x.

Camphor: gr. x.

Conf: q. s. f. bol:

Capt. quartâ vel sextâ quaq: horâ cum mist:
camphorat; & aq: ammon: acetat: ana ʒi.

Observe when the *Erysipelas* changes in colour from *red* to *blue*, *black* and *livid*, *Wine* the *Peruvian Bark*, *Myrrh* and *Camphor* should be had immediate recourse to, and liberally taken.

℞ P. Cortic;

℞ P. Cortic: 3i.

Capt. duab: horis cum coch: iij. mist: sequent.

℞ Myrrh 3ij. — camphor: 3i.

Solve in decoct: cortic 3vi. add: tinct: cortic 3ij. m.

Opiates may occasionally be given if the urgency of the symptoms require.

Bark fomentations, with the addition of *camphorated Spirit*, should be applied to the parts affected two or three times a day, together with *Poultices of Bark*.—Observe, those who die of *Erysipelas* are generally taken off by the *Fever* about the *seventh* or *eighth* day.

Of the use of James's Powder in the Puerperal, or Child-bed Fever.

PUERPERAL FEVER generally attacks upon the *second* or *third* day after delivery; sometimes sooner, at other times later, even on the *fifth* or *sixth* day. Its attacks are generally sudden, as a pain in the *Belly*, and *Region of the Womb*, vomiting, and great prostration of *Strength*. The *Body*

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sometimes

sometimes *swells*, and is very tender to the touch: After a few days the *inflammatory symptoms subside*, and those of a *putrid nature* succeed.

Dr. DENMAN speaking of *puerperal Fever* says "it may derive its origin either from *redundancy*, or *too great acrimony of the Bile*; the *secretion* of which, appears to be interrupted in the time of *gestation*."

At the *first attack* of the disease, or, in its *inflammatory state*, Vomits, Laxatives, and volatile Anodyne Liniments to the abdomen will be found singularly beneficial, together with the use of JAMES'S Powder, &c. in the following manner.

R P. Jacob: gr. iv. ad x.

Capt. quartâ quaq: horâ cum mistur: camphorat: & aq: ammon: acet: ana ʒi.

I have before observed, I am aware, that a long-continued use of JAMES'S Powder in *low Fevers* would tend to *increase*, instead of *alleviating* the symptoms, as its *chief efficacy* is in disorders of
the

the *inflammatory Type*. Hence at the *first attack* it may be premised to relieve the *Stomach* and *Primæ Viæ* from the oppression of accumulated or vitiated *Bile*, and by that means tend to shorten the disease,

The advantage which is found to attend *vomiting*, as well as *purgings*, in the earlier stage of this disease, should seem clearly to evince, that the *matter discharged* by those evacuations is what chiefly foment the disease; and indeed, experience so far convinces me of the use of them, that they are the only medicines on which any rational dependance is to be placed: at least they are such as I have found the most successful.*

Some recommend *bleeding* in the early stage of the complaint, or when the pain shifts to other parts, in consequence of a supposed *metastasis*. In *plethoric* constitutions, where the *inflammatory symptoms* run high, *bleeding* may be had recourse to, and sometimes repeated; but, let it be remembered, that it requires the *greatest caution*.

Emollient and *Anodyne Clysters* should be carefully administered; as (it has been before observed) they relieve both by their warmth and quickness of operation. *Large Blisters* should be applied to the *Region of the Womb*, and the patient's room should be kept cool.

If *Diarrhæa* should come on, *Opiates*, as the *Philonium*, &c. may be added to the preceding Formula, if necessary.

When the signs of *Inflammation* are abated or remit, the *Bark* should be given at proper intervals. But if the disease should acquire a *nervous* or *putrid form*, *Wine*, the *Bark*, *Myrrh*, *Camphor*, and *Acids* should be given as freely as the patient can bear them, with the occasional assistance of *Opiates*.

℞ Ext: cort; ʒi. ad 3fs.

Capt. duab: hor: cum coch: iij. mist: sequent.

℞ Myrrh ʒij.

Camphor ʒi. solve in aq: ʒvi.

cui add: tinct: cortic H: ʒij.

(Tinct: opii gtt. 40 vel 50 si opus fuerit)

m. f. mistur:

Where

Where *subfultus*, *tremor*, and other urgent symptoms require it, *Musk*, in doses of four, five or ten grains, or more may be added to the above at each time of giving it. In small doses *Musk* has little effect; from five to twenty grains may be given with expectation of success. When the stomach will not bear either medicine or nourishment, the patient must be supported by *Clysters* and *Bark*.

Puerperal Fever is sometimes mistaken for *after-pains*; and *after-pains* are sometimes taken for *Puerperal Fever*, but the distinction is obvious, for if the pains do not soon go off, but last to the *sixth* or *seventh* day, it is a *disease*, and not *after-pains*. Besides, *after-pains* are more *fixed*, and unattended with *Fever*.

In those instances of true *Puerperal Fever*, which terminate *fatally*, the usual appearance upon *dissection*, are a *Gangrene* in the *Omentum*, or some of the *Viscera*.

Recapitulation

Recapitulation of the Whole.

IN the *first state of Fever*. emetic Tartar, or some other Emetic, should be given in such doses as to vomit gently; and until the strong action of the vessels abates, the Powder of Dr. JAMES should be given in such manner as to keep the Secretions open. Should it not operate downwards, some *Laxative* should be added, in the manner before directed. As soon as the symptoms will admit of it, the *Peruvian Bark* should be given in as large doses as the patient can bear, to prevent the disease from becoming *nervous* or *putrid*. In the *second state of continued Fever*, attended with *debility*, &c. when called at the beginning, if the skin is *hot and dry*, Antimonials may be given, but must not be continued so as to produce *profuse evacuations*; for when the patient is weakened, and the disease advanced, they should be laid aside altogether, as the whole of the cure depends on *Bark, Camphor* and *Opium*, together with *Wine*, and other *antiseptic liquors*.

Observations -

Observations on the general operation of James's Powder.

IN very *small doses* it acts as an *Alterative*, promotes *insensible perspiration*, and has a tendency to keep the body open. — In *large doses* it both vomits and purges. — In most *febrile complaints*, particularly those of the *inflammatory Type*, it renders the *Pulse* softer and slower. — In most *Intermittents*, it tends to shorten the *Paroxysm*, especially when assisted with *Opiates*, as directed in page 41. It lessens *animal heat*, and promotes the *Secretions* in general, more particularly the *discharges of the skin*.

If *injudiciously* employed, it increases debility, or, in other words, diminishes the powers of the *Vis Vitæ*. Hence it is almost needless to observe, that the *period of debility* in the *latter stage of diseases*, is the time at which JAMES'S Powder ought not to be given. The same observation may perhaps, sometimes be applied to those, who are of particularly *delicate and irritable habits*.

IT MAY NOT BE WITHOUT ITS USE TO
MAKE A FEW CURSORY REMARKS ON
BLEEDING, BLISTERING, &c.

Bleeding is recommended in most *Inflammations*, but in those of the *uterus* and *peritonæum*, and in all *putrid Fevers*, it is prejudicial, as it increases *irritability*. — In mixed *internal Inflammations*, as in *Catarrhs*, &c. *bleeding* is very useful and necessary. But in all cases the *Pulse* will be our best and surest guide. — In *incipient Inflammations*, *bleeding* is more useful than at any future time.

By taking a *large quantity* of blood in a *short time* we produce a *temporary* weakness; by taking it *slowly* we produce a *permanent* weakness. Hence if taken quickly from a *large orifice*, it answers the intention of *abating Inflammation* equal to two *small bleedings*.

If the *Pulse* is *small* and *hard*, and the disease of sometime standing, it is then *preferable* to bleed in *small quantities repeated*; but if the *Pulse* becomes *small* and *hard suddenly*, then *large bleedings* to take off the *contraction* of the *Heart* and *Arteries* are requisite.

It

It is an observation, that we should bleed only where the vessels act strongly; but in *Inflammations of the Intestines*, if the patient can bear it, we should bleed even ad deliquium.

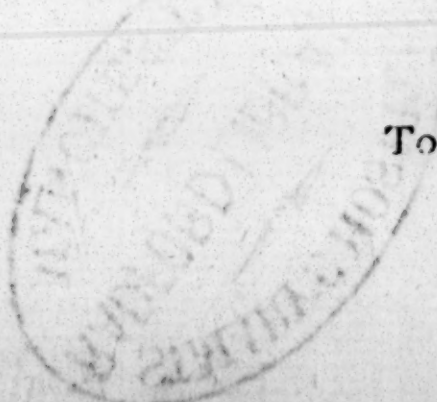
Of Blisters.

BLISTERS may be employed in *any period of Fevers*; but they are of *most advantage* in their *advanced state*, when the action of the vessels is weak. It is well known, that *Blisters*, by their evacuations, *relax the spasm of the internal vessels*, and affect the neighbouring parts.

Of the Urine.

OBSERVE, that in most diseases, where the *Urine is thin*, that the *internal parts are contracted*: Where it has a *sediment*, it denotes that they are *relaxed*. A distinction of the greatest utility in practice!

To



To the judicious and experienced practitioner, these few remarks may appear trifling and futile: but it is presumed, that, with *others*, their use will plead as an apology for their insertion.

FINIS.



